faculties at so ripe an oid age and concluded by asking the people to continue to pray that the Holy Father may be spared for many years for the defence, glory and honor of religion. At the conclusion of the mass a "To Deum" from Romberg was sung in honor of the selebration. In the afternoon at the vespers there was benediction of the bleased acrament, in connection with which a procession of the Sunday shool children around the church added interest to the service.

St. PRANCIS NAVIER.

The services at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth street, were of the usual high order for which this church is so noted. Agrand positional high mass was sung at half-past ten A. M., Rov. Father Langcake being the celebrant, assisted by Rev. Mr. Pather as deacon and Rev. Mr. Drummond as subdeacon. The altar shone resplendent beneath a myriad of limming gas jets and luminous candles, and was elaborately but nearly decorated with vases of rare and costly exotics, whose delicious periume, mingled with the sweet odor of burning incense, illied every mook and corner of the beautiful edifice with their entrancing fragrance. The music was very effectively rendered. Dr. Berge's Mass No. 2 was sung throughout. When the gospel of the day had been chanted by the celebrant, Rev. Father Merrick ascended the pulpit. He chose as his text the concluding words of the gospel of St. Matthew—"Behold I am with you, and shall be with you all ages, even to the consummation of the world." In opening his remarks the reverend father alluded to the fact of the gospel of St. Matthew—"Behold I am with you, and shall be with you all ages, even to the consummation of the world." In opening his remarks the reverend father alluded to the fact of the golden jubilee of the Pope being celebrated at the same time with the feast of the blessed sacrament. The encames of the Church, he said, are seeking by every means in their power to crush her. The arms of persecution are upraised against her, while the blows of hate and matter fall thick and fast except the faithful of the Church of Christ, and they are powerless to change this cruel state of aflarer. Diplomats, politicians, generals, are wonderfully exercised just at present, but they never think of God, of Christ, of His downtrodden, oppressed Church. Can we wender, then, that the Church is weak and helpless? It was persecuted from the beginning, and, in all human probability, will be persecuted to the end. We may even live to see, as our ancestors in the Middle Ages and the other dark periods of the history of the Church saw, our altars destroyed, the sacrifice of the mass openly proscribed, the faithful imprisoned, our priests and prelates mariyred. Nay, more; what guarantee have we that the saintly head of our venerable Pontill will not yet be crowned with the halo of martyrdom? We find him to-day a prisoner, a capitve within the walls of his once free home. No one knows how it will end. Perhaps death her waiting for him in some unexpected spot. Perhaps he is destined to suffer still more. We are on the eve of great events. There may be a triumph in store for the Church. There may be atill greater reverses. But whatever the ond of all these things, let us pray to God that He will not orget His Church in this most trying moment of her existence. He has certainly promised in the gospel of to-day that He would be with her to the end of time, and we cannot in the face of this promise believe that He will per menter to destroy her. Then let us hope that He will be mercital to her endements and forgive them, for, in the words of our Redeemer, "they know what they do."

St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth street, a

will permit her enculies to destroy her. Then let us hope that He will be merciful to her enculies and forgive them, for, in the words of our Redeemer, "they know what they do."

St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth street, a tolemn high mass was celebrated at hail-past ten A. M. The alters were all superbly decorated for the occasion. Numerous lights, surrounded by flowers of the tenson, made the high altar respiendent in appearance. The Virgin's altar was chastely adorated with natural lowers and many colored miniature lamps. At the base of Brumed's beautiful picture of the Sacred Heart an altar especially prepared for the devotional exercises of the month of June was also ornamonted very claborately. The music sung at the mass was very fine, and the entire service was, even for this church, unusually imposing in all its details. A special feature of the celebration was the singing, at the conclusion of the mass, of the "To Doum," which, being incleably the celebrant of the mass was the Fav. The hymn was rendered with powerful effect by the new shoir, the organ scon.paniment being noticeably judicions. The celebrant of the mass was the Fav. Dr. Curran, the deacon Rev. Father McGready and the sub-deacon Rev. Father Colton. The sermon was preached by the acting pastor, Rev. Father McGready and the sub-deacon Rev. Father Colton. The sermon was preached by the acting pastor, Rev. Father McGready and the sub-deacon Rev. Father colton. The sermon was preached by the acting pastor, Rev. Father McGready and the sub-deaced that least in henor of the Gospel he said, for the Sunday within the octave of Corpus Christi leaves in the sub-deaced cucharist, a festival designed to thank God for this miracle of His love and to make some intile atomement for the injuries He receives in this sacrament from the wickedness of bad Christians and the holdness and indifference of others. It is strange that so many people will admit other miracles while they most streamously persist in denying this one. And yet the Redeemer was careful

He spoke so plainly that the Jews began to ask one another whether Christ had the power to perform the miracle or not. "Amen, amon, I say note you," said Christ, "unless you eat the flesh of the son of man and drink his blood you shall not have lite in you." Again, "For my flesh is meat indeed and my blood is drink indeed. As the living Father hath sont me, and I live by the Father, so he that cateth me the same also shall live by me. This is the bread that came down from heaven. Not as your fathers did eat manna and are dead. He that cateth this bread shall live for ever." It is clear, from the question of the Jews and the declaration of the disciples, that they both understood Him to speak of the real eating of His body and the real drinking of His blood. The apostles also understood Him in the same sense, for, after many of the disciples had turned their backs upon Him and leit Him, He, addressing the apostles, said to them, "Will you also go away?" Their answer, through Peter, clearly proves that they understood Him to speak in a literal sense, declaring, as they did, that they believed in the mystery proposed, not because they comprehended the doctrine, but because they had faith in any declaraction coming from the Son of the living God. The reversed preacher continued to explain the promises made by Christ to the institution of the eucharist and their fulfilment, and their coming to the institution Welf, as narrated by three of the connects and we keep the sent the force of the connects and we keep the sent the force of the connects and we keep the fulfilment, and their coming to the institution of the living God. The reversed preacher continued to examplests and by St. Paul In his Epistle to the Corof the eucharist and their fulfilment, and their coming to the institution itself, as narrated by three of the evangelests and by St. Paul in his Epistloto the Corinthians, proved the Catholic doctrine by the well known texts taken from those sources. The arguments used in opposition to the doctrine were also dwell upon, and linally the preacher spoke forcibly and elequently of the sublimity of the miracle itself and the treasures of graces which had flowed and would flow for all time to the faithful who put their lattle infinite manifestation of God's love for His children.

His children.

AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

The students of St. John's College, Fordham, Westchester county, celebrated the anniversary in a
generous and eathusiastic way. The ecclesiastical
services during the day were of the usual order,
with no special reference to the Pope. The evening
services of the students began at eight o'clock. The
beautiful grounds of the college—broad, well grassed
and lined with the officers, students and graduates of the
institution. The following was the order of exercises,
under the charmanship of Charles Edward McGlowan,
class '77:—

Patrick Rigney Deane—Discourse on "The Temporal ower of the Pope. Music—"Chour de la Conjuration." M. H. Crowley—Poem, "Persecution of Pope Pins

Thomas Cullen-Essay, "Secret Societies,"

M. H. Crowley—Poem, "Persecution of Pope Pius IX."

Thomas Cullen—Essay, "Secret Societies."
Music, Flotow.
P. A. Hondrick—"Episcopal Glories."
James H. Shehey—"Pio Nono" (poem).

Music—"La Dame Blanche."

Austin O'Malley—Discourse, "The Pope's Triumph."
In his address Mr. Deane said—in colebrating this sent we should remember that the thought of the present situation of the Pontiff should temper the joy we feel. Therefore it is not out of place to glance at the cause of his misiortages—the seizure of the Papal sovereignty by its enemies. But its enemies are not lound in Italy only; nearly all non-Catholies in Europe and America, and even some Catholies, opposed. First, by its legitimate origin dating from St. Feter; second, by its workings and the benefits accruing to Europe and Christianity from it in every age from the first to the thirteenth century. Many object that "If God dees sanction it, why does be leave it in its present situation." The answer is that given to St. Anthony when he compained that God had not assisted him:—"I was with thee in thy soul strengthening thee, and when the time came I drove away the enemy." Their day is now at hand. Catholic feeling is reviving in Europe, and when the Catholic feeling is reviving in Europe, and when the Catholic feeling is reviving in Europe, and when the Catholic feeling is reviving in Europe, and when the Catholic feeling is reviving in Europe, and when the Catholic feeling is reviving in Europe, and when the Catholic feeling is reviving in Europe, and when the Catholic feeling is reviving in Europe, and when the Catholic feeling is reviving in Europe, and when the Catholic feeling is reviving in Europe, and when the Catholic take an active part in his restoration; but there is a surer way—by offering up our prayers for him.

Mr. F. A. Hendrick, of the class of '75, said:—To-day ine Church, forgetting her sorrows, regisies. The form of the representation of the properion of the undelevers. We young as we are, remember him rains his people from his throne. W

the Church proves it, and it but remains for us to pray that the day may not be far distant. To day we join our voices with those of the whole Christian world in praying for a continuance of the life of our glorious Pope, and, mingling our shouts with these that esho to-lay in the lour quarters of the globe, we exclaim, Long live Plus IX.! Long live the bulwark of the Church! Long live our Pontiff.King!

AT MARBATTAN COLLEGE.

Visitors from far and near were in attendance at Manhattan College, and all united in doing boure to the occasion. The programme of exercises prepared by the highly esteemed Brother Authony was an interesting one, and bore the inscription, "fu es Petrus et super hanc Petram edificable coclesiam moam." The gathering took place in the large college hall. Over the platform sate he large college hall. Over the platform and Pontificial banner, and seljoning the latter was the Stars and Stripes. On the platform sat the student orators of the day. Among those present was the venerable Brother Paulian, the visiting Brother of the Chirstian Brotherbood; Father Mooney, of St. Bridget's; likewise Fathers Grady and Fitzpatrick, of the Chirch of the Annuncation; Dr. O'Leary, College Prolessor of Philocophy, and many others. Before the commencement of the proceedings the following despatch was sent to His Hollness Plus the Ninth:—

Yeneraals: Poxief:—

Try brothers, professors, students and parents as embled

VENERABLE PONTUFF:—
Thy brothers, professors, students and parents as embled to celebrate the golden jubilee of thy Holiness, sainte theo ad modes encos and implore thy benediction.

BROTHER ANTHONY, Manhattan College.

BIGGHER ANTHONY, Manhattan College.
The oratious of the day were, "Plus IX., the Man,"
by John W. Dolan; "Plus IX., the Ruler," by
Alfred A. Kearney; "Plus IX., the Pontifi," by
John J. Waters; "Plus IX., the Pontifi," by
John J. Waters; "Plus IX., the Pontifi," by
John S. Smith, and "Le Vœu des Jeunes Eleves,"
by Charles M. Donnelly.

At the conclusion of the entertainment Father
Mooney told of his personal experiences in the presence of the Pope. A reception in the college puriors
concluded the services.

THE CELEBRATION ELSEWHERE. PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS AT THE ALBANY CATHE-

DRAI. ALBANY, N. Y., June 3, 1877. The fitieth anniversary of the episopacy of Pope Pius IX. was celebrated at the Cathedral here to-day by a pontifical high mass, a procession of the blessed sacrament and other services. At St. Joseph's Church similar services were held.

HOW THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POPE'S EPISCOPATE WAS CELEBRATED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1877. The Catholics of this city entered with much fervor into the celebration of the fittleth anniversary of the

elevation of Pope Pius IX. to the episcopate.

Owing to the absence of the Archbishop no general orders were issued for the churches, but each church celebrated the day as the parish authorities decided. Large crowds were present at the services. The most elaborate being at the Church of the Assumption, Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, of which the Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter is pastor. Father Carter is also the Vicar General and Administrator of the archdiocese of Philadelphia, and in the absence in Rome of the Archbishop th principal services of the day have taken place at his church.

DECORATIONS AND SERVICES. The decorations were claborate and the ceremonies awe-inspiring and impressive in the extreme, especially as regards the music. Hayda's grand imperial mass. in D, with the soles, full chorus and grand orchestra, was well rendered. Rev. J. B. Spalding was the celebrant, with deacen and subdeacen. A large number of musicians, under the direction of Professor Thomas E. Harkins, President of the Philadelphia Musical Association, assisted. Before the Professer Thomas E. Harkins, President of the Philadelphia Musical Association, assisted. Before the
sermon the orchestra performed the andante from the
"Invocation of St. Cecelia," and at the offertory the
"Gaudeamus" in "Festo Domini," by Drabelh, of
Vienna. After the mass St. David's grand march,
"On to the Battle," was performed with full organ,
orchestra and drum corps effect.

The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. J. N.
Corcoran, D. D., Professor of Sacred Scriptures, Langnages and Homiletics at the Theological Seminary of
St. Charles Borromeo. The discourse was an eloquent
defence of the Pope and a history of his trials.

GRAND ILLUMINATION OF A CHURCH IN WASH-

INGTON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,]

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1877. A spectacle not often seen in a non-Catholic country was afforded here to-night in the external illumination of St. Matthew's Church. The day had been marke by unusual devotions in the Catholic churches in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Popo's consecration as a bishop, but at the church mentioned the services were prolonged into night, when vespers were sung with unusually

At the conclusion of the services and as the congregation was dismissed, the front of the church burst into flame, presenting a magnificent appearance. A series of small gas pipes had been conducted across the face of the edifice from the belfry down and when the jets were fired the beliry was embla: with a cross whip, while a line of fire marked the outline of the pediment, the base line terminating in another glittering cross at either end. Within the triangle of the pediment was the legend:—

sch and blood.

He spoke so plainly that the Jews began to ask one ning the spaces between the columns were three blazing arches, each of which was anymontor by ing arches, each of which was surmounted by a flery cross. The whole was set against a sky black as ink, from which a thunder storm was darting its flashes every minute. Viewed at a distance the illumination was like a piece of fireworks intended to display the design of a church.

THE CELEBRATION IN MONTGOMERY, ALA. MONTGOMERY, June 3, 1877. The Catholics celebrated the Pope's go'den jubilee here to-day, and there were many present from differ

ent parts of the State. There was a procession through the principal streets and fifty guns were fired. Gen-eral Alpheus Baker delivered an oration on the life and character of the Pope.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH. CEREMONIES OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3, 1877. new Catholic church in East Hartford in the presenof a large assemblage, including all the Catholic chart table and benevolent organizations of this city. An eloquent sormon was preached by Father Tiernay, of St. Peter's, Hartford. The church will be a handsome gothic structure, seating over one thousand persons.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 3, 1877. Cardinal McCloskey administered the rite of condrmstion in this city to-day to 400 persons in St. Patrick's Church and 300 in St. Mary's.

THE WORLD'S GRAIN MARKETS.

AMERICA ASSUMING THE FOREMOST PLACE AMONG PRODUCERS-RUSSIA DRIVEN TO THE WALL-REPORT OF THE ODESSA BOARD OF

WASHINGTON, June S. 1877. The United States Consul at Odessa, Russia, in a recent communication to the State Department, gives the substance of an lateresting report made by a committee of the Board of Trade of that city on the sub ject of the competition between Russia and the United States in supplying grain to England. The committee cite a number of statistics of the comparative English imports of grain from the respective countries (which have recently been given more fully by our Buroau of Statistics and published to these despatches), and proceed to make the following comments:-

The above figures are in the highest degree instructive. They show that we have changed positions with the United States. She has now our former position in the English market, and we must be satisfied with quite a secondary position. What they chiefly prove, however, is the regular progressive movement of America. We cannot, therefore, hope that a prosperous harvest may turn the scale in our layor and restore us to our former position; but we must believe that the United States will yet take a higher position among the grain producers of the world.

AMERICAN PRODUCTION. The report then mentions the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River and the consequent cheapening of transportation to Europe from our grain

Our Consul adas:-

Our Consul adds;—
I am persuaded, with the committee, that Russia cannot compete with us in the urain markets of the world, and that for reasons almost too numerous to mention in an ordinary commorcial report.

The system of agriculture practised by the Russiaus is the most miserable possible, their labor the most ignorant, and, as it is managed, the most worthless; their devotion to ways of bygone days -o steadinst that in many places through accepted.

DROUGHT IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, June 3 1877. The drought is becoming serious. No rain has fallen

for several weeks and corn and cotton are suffering.

THE WAR

Bismarck Offers to Mediate Between Russia and England.

THE CZAR IN BUCHAREST

Kars Completely Invested and Mukhtar Pacha Hemmed In.

FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

Progress of the Campaign in Europe and Asia.

AFFAIRS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

LONDON, June 4, 1877.

From the news this morning it is evident we may expect to hear of a decisive battle in Asia Within the next few days, though on the Danube the swollen condition of the river appears to retard the progress of the Russian armies to such an extent that even the arrival of the Czar at Plociesti may not, after all, be the signal for the passage of the river. But while we are waiting for news of a great battle the astute German Chancellor thinks

the time appropriate for mediation in favor of peace. The Berlin correspondent of the HERALD reports that Prince Rismarck is earnestly endeavoring to arrange an understanding between England and be avoided. It is believed that the visit of Lord Odo Russell to England is in connection with the offorts of Prince Bismarek

THE CZAR EN ROUTE TO PLOEJESTI.

The HERALD correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that the Czar will arrive at Ploejesti on Wednesday next, at eight o'clock P. M. Colonel Porcovitch and the Minister of Foreign Affairs will meet the Emperor at Kischeneff, and Prince Charles of Roumania will receive him at Jassy. General Ignation will arrive at Picciesti on Tuesday. It is now known that on the demand of Austria Little Wallachia will be considered neutral ground.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that the Czar, Czarewitch and Grand Duke Sergius left for the Danube Saturday at midnight.

A Bucharest despatch received this morning says the Ozar, the Czarewitch and the Grand Duke Vladimir have arrived there. The reception by the public was respectful, but not cordial.

MUKHTAR PACHA SURROUNDED. The HERALD correspondent at Erzeroum tele graphs that Kars is now completely invested by the Russians. Kars is amply provisioned; but, as a precautionary measure, the garrison has been put on half rations. Telegraphic communication ceased two days ago. The Russian forces are concentrated. around Mukhtar Pacha, and their headquarters have been advanced so that we may look for decisive news from that quarter very soon. The situation is grave in the extreme. A great battle that will decide the campaign in Asia must be fought within a few days, and there can be little doubt of its ending in a Russian victory.

The vanguard of the Russian right wing has appeared before Oltu. The Turks are retreating from Oltu. A detachment of the Russian centre has reached Souganlu. Mukhtar Pacha's position at Sevin is thus rendered untenable, as the van. The Turkish detachments of Kurakelessa and Toprak-Kaleh are falling back upon Delibaba before the advance of the Russian left wing. A detachment from Van to reinforce Mukhtar Pacha is expected at Hassan-Kaleh. A detachment from the Russian centre is marching to intercept it. The weather is fine. Another despatch from Erzeroum says it is confirmed that scouts belonging to the Russian centre column patrol as far as the Soghaula Mountains. The Turkish headquarters have fallen back on Hunprikot. The vanguard of the Russian right wing has passed Oltu and Kizil-Kilissa. A Constantinople despatch states that the arrival of Russian forces at Songaniu and Kizil-Kilissa brings two strong columns within six hours' march of Erzeroum. A later despatch says intelli gence has been received that Mukhtar Pacha is falling back on Znim.

Another Erzeroum despatch received this morning says preparations are being made there for the defence of the town.

The Russians are advancing in force toward Diarbekir. It is said the Russians lost 3,000 men in

recent attacks on Kars. PIGHTING NEAR KARS.

The Russian General Kommroff, commanding at Ardahan, on the 30th of May reconnoitred beyond Pennek and Olti. During the night of May 29 the Russians defeated and routed Moussa Pacha's Circassians at Bekit Ahmed, north of Kars. Bekil Ahmed was burned. The Turkish cavalry, under Moussa Pacha, were again defeated and dispersed near Bechrachef. The Russians captured two mountain gans, four ammonition warons and two standards. The Ros. sian loss was seven killed and thirty wounded. The Turks left eighty-three dead on the field.

A TURKISH VICTORY CONFIRMED.

The HERALD correspondent in Constantinople annonness that the news of the capture of Fort Fu. near Suxum-Kalch, by the Turks, is confirmed. Mastapha Bey, the Turkish commander, compelied the Russian garrison, which was 5,000 strong, to fiv. leaving their tents and munitions of war behind them. The Russians crossed the River Kodar, destroving the bridge behind them. The Russian loss was 300 men killed and the Turks captured eight guns.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR On the Danube the Russians have at last occupied

the chief positions, and their lines extend from Galatz to Kalafat. But the formidable river bars their way. and until the stream returns to its normal summer level it will be perilous, it not physically impossible, to take the army across. It is now bardly possible that the Russians can execute this great military operation for the next three weeks. They may come to close quarters with the Turkish armies about the beginning of July, so that the campaign will probably be prosecuted under the greatest beats of summer, for strangers; so it may be presumed the Russians will endeavor to traverso with all celerity the more

keep health better than garrison or investing tracter and duration of the struggle in Bulgaria are the subject of much speculation, particularly in Germany and Austria, where every officer seems to The general tenor of these criticisms is adverse to the Turks, not from any doubt that they will make a good fight and even indict serious repulses on their enemy, but from the preposession that the superiority in num-bers, efficiency of organization and strategical ability are on the side of the Russians.

THE RUSSIAN STRENGTH.

There are 240,000 Russians in position on the Danube, without counting the Roumanians or the reserves that are being brought ferward, who amount to 60,000 men. There are 80,000 men east of Ibrail and men. There are 80,000 men east of Ibrail and 20,000, with considerable reserves at Bolgrad, which is the point of support for this part of the line. The strength and position of the works at Reni and Ibrati indicate that they are deensive and not offensive, the precautions taken being directed against an attack by the Turkish fleet and to prevent the passage of the river by the Turks. At Ibrail there are three batteries—one west of the town, sweeping the Danube with four twelve-pounders and two guns of larger calibre up to the point formed by the Matchin channel, and two east of the town raking the Matchin channel, one of which is armed with fou guns of position and four howitzers, and the other eight pieces of still larger calibre and two mor tars, from which projectifes are said to have reached Matchin. There is a fourth battery of lighter gaus on the island opposite Matchin. From Ibrail up to the lines of Bucharest and Oltenitza and Bucharest and Giurgevo there are no troops, except a number requiite to guard agatust a possible surprise; but betwee Bucharest and Gurgevo the concentration is on a large scale. The forces are in three camps, each conanother 10,000 at Giurgevo. Thus there are 100,000 nen now concentrated on the Bucharest and Giur gevo line along the railway who may be directed either against the line of Rustchuk and Turtukai or Rustchuk and Sistova. On the spot it is believed the latter will be chosen, and that the demonstration at Oltenitza is merely a feint.

River Aluta. East of the river are 60,000 men in two camps, both on the high road to Turnu-Magurell West of the Aluta are four camps, representing abou 80,000 men. This may be regarded as the centre of the line. Further west, on the line of Kalafat and Turnseverin, last accounts stated the number of Rus sians to be over 40,000,

The Turkish army on the Asiatic side appears t have been deplorably neglected. The troops are worse disciplined, worse equipped and provided than thos on the Dangbe: but the nature of the warfare in Asi to some degree makes the deficiencies of the armies less vital. The campaign will be one in which strategy will be of less and hard fighting of more importance Even irregular troops may be able to do service in Pacha to defend. The Russian right wing has advanced from Ardaban via Urut to Penneck, fifteen miles north of Bardez. Of the centre we have reliable information, but it has been reported that they have taken both Dilimusa and Getschevan. According to another account these places are being a tacked by detachments, while the main force is fo owing the northern road over the Songaniu Range, At all events the right and centre are well down toard positions from which attack could be made on Mukhtar Pacha; but the left wing has not yet advanced far enough to participate in a combined movemen This delay is to great extent in consequence of diffi

culties of the country through which the left wing is

marching. RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN ASIA. All supplies have to be drawn from Erivan, from which place the only easy road leads through Persian territory, the other routes being mountain passes. If not fought until the Erivan column has forced the Turkish positions at Toprak-Kaleh and is within sur porting distance of the other columns, progres likely to be, as heretofore, very slow. is not impossible, however, that the right and centre, with the aid of a force from Batoum operating on the Choruk River may attack Mukhts Pacha from the direction of Oitu and Souganlu, proof him, via Constantinople, represents that he was fall-ing back from the Bardez and Erzeroum positions. It is to be remarked, however, that news from Constantinople whether favorable or unfavorable to the Torks, is peculiarly untrustworthy. Thus we had last week the announcements that the Russians had occupied Van and Oitu, both of which were false, and probably the result of a panie, just as the reiterated story of the pease the populace of Constantinople. On the other hand, the war news made public by the Russian government is generally of no importance whatever, or several days behind time.

A despatch from Syra says :- "The Turks lack goo commanders. Redit Pacha, Minister of War, and Mahmoud Damad Pacha, Marshal of the Palace and brother-in-law of the Sultan, represent the war party. Edhem and Safvet Pachas, the Grand Vizier and party which will be willing to agree to mediation after a decisive engagement has been fought." cently sent a note to the Porte demanding a written declaration that the restrictions on navigation of the Danube shall not last a day longer than the war or b increased or form a precedent. The Porte and Russia have both sent the declaration required. The Cham-

er of Deputies have voted in favor of the abolition o

the press bureau and of making an inquiry into ex-

traordinary expenditures." A despatch from Atheus says intelligence has been received from Constantinople that after the proclama of Midhat Pasha's adherents were summarily arrested and imprisoned. The thoughts of many people are turning toward ex-Suitan Murad. know his health is greatly improved, and that if he appeared in public the people would demand his restoration. Murad has applied for permission to go to his country residence at Scutari. The Sultan is greatly embar rassed. The situation is one of great delicacy and peril. It is feared the people will rise in many parts of the country. If they do so they will triumph unless

revolting severity is used. The Ministerial papers of Vienna and Pesth differ concerning the peace rumors. The Fremdenblatt ther Lloyd declares they are well founded.

A Vicuna correspondent has the best aufor stating that Sabdoullah the new Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, left Constantinople on Saturday, with instructions Germany is offered at a later stage of the war. Mehmed Ruchdi Pacha has had an audience with the Sultan. He is regarded as the coming Grand Viz ier. A conspiracy has been discovered in Belgrade against Prince Milan and in favor of the Prince Montenegro. Many members of the Omlading have been arrested. Serious events are likely to follow. The Vienna Tagblatt bears from a good source that a Russo-Greek alliance has been arranged for

It is reported from Vieuna that Russia's programme Bosnia, Herzegovius, Bulgaria and the Christians of Lebanon, European governors, a European commisand the cession of territory in Armenia.

A RUSSIAN GUNEOAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3, 1877. The Russian cumboat Gornostae sailed from this port to-day under sealed orders.

ON THE ROAD TO TOPHET.

[From the Dubuque Times.] o Tophet. Rev. Mr. Harrison, rector of the Episcopa Church at Monticello, Fia., refuses to read the pray

MUSICAL REVIEW.

I Love Turn (Amo). English translation by Dr. W. J. Wetmore. Music by Tito Mattei. New York: S. This is a well written song by a good writer. It is

more sentimental than usual with Mattet, and quite drainatic. The accompaniment is effective.

The Dove (La Paloina). English words by Dr. W. J. Wetmore. Music by Yradler. New York; S. T. Gordon & Son.

"La Paloma" was introduced to our concert stage by Mme. Sanz, who sang in the Italian opera during the Lucca season, and not by Mile. Aimée, as many suppose. Aimée interpolated "La Paioina" into "La Boulangère a des Ecus," and Mile. Gilemberti sings it nightly at Gilmore's Garden with marked success. The song is Spanish, and has the voluptuous rhythm of

and of a style little known in this country.

Down the Shahowed Lang She Goes. Words from
Tinsiey's Magazine. Music by George L. Osgood.

Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co. This is a very pretty and simple little song by the

tenor Osgood, and has more originality in it than most American ballads. It has been made popular by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, who sings it as an encore song. I ONLY JUST WANTED TO KNOW, YOU KNOW, By Joseph P. Skelly, New York; S. T. Gordon & Son.

This is a serio-comic song, full of fun, and very good of its kind. The melody is pleasing. The chorus is very jolly.

Twillight. Reverse for the Pinnoforte by Thomas P. Murphy. S. T. Gordon & Son.

This is not a very original composition, but it is

simple and its intentions are good. My Love is a Bio Drum Majon. By Joseph P. Skelly. S. T. Gordon & Son.

S. T. Gordon & Son.

This is another serio-comic song by the composer of "I Only Just Wanted to Know," but has none of the good points of that song, and it is too much like "Secret Love" and "Her Front Name is Hannah" to Spring Soxo, Words by M. B. F. Music by M. A. B. S. T. Gordon & Son.

The first four bars of this song are note by note

from a book of nursery rhymes set to music and pub lished some six or eight years ago. The time has been changed from two-four to six-eight, and that is all THE GOOD OLD DAYS GONE BY. Quartet. Words by S. M. Mitchell. Music by H. P. Danks. S. T. Gordon & Son.

Mr. Danks has not done his best in this song. It would make a comfortable prayer meeting tune set to

sacred words. AS THE YEARS GLIDE BY. Music by Richard A. Saal-feld. New York: Spear & Dehnhoff. There is not much to say for either the words or music of this song. The melody is not striking and

the composition is faulty. NAMEY LEE, Ballad, By Stephen Adams, New York: C. H. Ditson & Co. This is a pretty little ballad in three flats. The music

is spirited and goes well with the words MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Rans von Bülow will pay a third visit to London this Levy, the cornet player, has proved an unprofitable

Mmo. Patti sang in London in "Dinorab," her first appearance this season. A four weeks' session of the Normal Musical Institute of Detroit will begin July 24.

A crowded house greeted the return to London Mme. Christine Nilsson. Her first appearance was as Violetta in "La Traviata," at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mme. Lami, a well known soprane in Quaker City circles, has permanently settled in Philadelphia. She now occupies a position in a prominent Catholic

Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" has reached Sar

Francisco, but the Californians are too practical to take much stock in "the music of the future," e pecially when filtered through an English version.
In one session of earnest practice a pupil on the three or lour, and receive that correct knowledge of music, scales, rhytum, &c., which enables one to make home music so delightful.

An artist writes of Wagner;—"It is not his melody,

cannot touch the heart of the masses, but he stirs the intellect of the trained musician. Hence his world is small one at best, for the music of the sour is uni-

the recent Handel and Haydy festival in Boston in the oratorio of "Samson." Ber singing of "Let the bright seraphim" is described as remarkable for its brill iancy and breadth of style, and won the praise of mu-

the conservatories of music. It is said that they acquire a nicety of ear, a power of discrimination and combination of musical sounds almost incredible to a seeing person. One of the leading planeforte makers of Boston regularly employs graduates from the Institution for the Blind in South Boston,

Among the recent arrivals from Europe, where he has been perfecting his musical studies, is Rud Aronson, the composer of the "Concert Waltz," which Gilmore's band performed on the occasion of the reopen performed during the Centennial Exhibition, and other neritorious works. Mr. Aronson is a New Yorker by birth and has returned home to continue a musical caree which has been already auspiciously inaugurated. He is now at work on two operas, which he hopes to have ready for presentation in the autumn.

An English critic writes:- "The next time Herr Wagner comes to London we recommend him strongly to bring with him a little more money or a little be ter music. In the event of his changing his mind and becoming an honest convert to the good old bribery system, he may be induced to speculate on the virtu of a low thalers. Should the critics refuse the moneyand there's no knowing what these obstinate and maignant dogs may do, especially if they fancy they have en cheated out of their lawful due- we advise him to try a small dose of real good music. It may, peradventure, have its weight and influence. It was by such simple means Mendelssohn bribed and corrupted uni-

Liszt speaks all languages, and copies his works himself. He is a very early riser, and has at his bouse only a bad square pisno that he never touches. After having read his breviary he breakfasts frugally upohalf a dozen ovsters, or, if it is a four gras, upon small piece of ham, and then pays visits during the remainder of the day. His two worldly predilection remainder of the day. His two worldly prediffections are for each noise and for small and very had Roman cigars, but cheap if not gratuitous. He is assailed by mammas who wish him to give plane lessons to their interesting progeny. They have gone so far as to offer him a whole cloiks a lesson. Upon days when he has no engagements Liszt dince site-a-tite with his son-in-law, M. Ollivier, and at dessert they converse of temporal afters.

CRUCIFIXION IN AMERICA.

[Correspondence of The Churchman from Del Norte,

Out in the country we have the Mexican penitentes whose nominal Christianity has only served to deter mine the time and manner of their penances. Last week, returning from Sagnache, I tried a short cut, and, riding over a little hill, suddenly came uponla band of four. Naked, except for a pair of arawers, they were walking barefooted through the snow, chanting some melancholy strain, and lashing their bure bodies with strips of scapwed leaves. It is no poetical exaggeration, but the literal fact, that the cloud was flowing rapidly down them. Their bodies looked like raw steaks, and the heavy sound of the lashes toud of the reality of the flageliation. Some little distance from them stoud a large wooden cross, which, I was told, had been carried in procession by one last year. Its weight most have nearly croken his back. Upon it they crucified one of their number last spring, binding him fast by ropes, and leaving him as long that he died. verk, returning from Sagnache, I tried a short cut

LATE REPENTANCE.

(From the Philadelphia Times) General Butler, like Ben Wade, did not write hi anti-administration letter for the public eye; and since he heard from Mr. McVengh he is sorry that he wrote it at all. This lotter writing will kill some of those politicians yet if they keep sooling with it.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Maurice Strakosch and Captain Henry Tibbits, of the steamship City of Chester, are at the Everett. T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and ex-Congressman O. B. Matte-Thomas H. Williams, of California, is at the Windsor. Captain Hamilton Perry, of the steamship Adriatic, is at the St. Denis. General Edward H. Ripley, of Ver

TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

FRANCE IN HOT WATER.

Ex-President Grant Welcomed to the Cradle of Two Nations.

MOTLEY'S LAST RESTING PLACE

Abyssinia and Egypt Agree to Terms of Peace.

BELGIUM GETTING READY FOR WAR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 4, 1877.

General Grant attended divine service yesterday in Westminster Abbey. An eloquent sermon was preached by Dean Stanley, who took as his text Genesis, xxvii., 38 :- "And Esau said unto his father, hast thou but one blessing, my father? Bless me even me, also, O my father! And Esau lifted up his voice and wept". In the course of his sermon he alluded to ex-President Grant, saving "that in the midst of the congregation there was one of the chiefest citizens of the United States, who had just laid down the scentre of the American Commonwealth, who by his military prowess and generous treatment of his comrades and adversaries had restored unity to his country. We welcome him as a sign and pledge that the two great kindred nations are one in heart and are equally at home under this paternal roof. Both regard with reverential affection this

ancient cradle of their common life." TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

Dean Stanley also took occasion to refer to the historian Motley as one of the brightest lights of the Western Hemisphere, a high spirited patriot and one of England's most faithful friends, one of the best and purest spirits of the age, and a brilliant and indefatigable historian, who had told us as none had ever told before the stirring story of the Dutch Republic, which could almost be regarded as the parent of the American Republic. "There ple of fame for him who to-morrow will be laid in the loved land of his adoption, and who in life was honored by the respect and love of many a gifted ruler, statesman, poet and historian at both sides of the Atlantic.'

Affairs in France are by no means improving and there is danger of serious complications ahead. The clined to push matters to the utmost, depending on MacMahon to use the army to support them in case of aries openly advocate a coup d'état with the opiect of restoring monarchical government. There is not much danger, however, that MacMahon will lend himself to these extreme measures, as he well knows that the restoration of the monarchy in any form would remove him effectively from power. He is much more likely to maintain the status que than to lend himsel. to any violent attempt Republic. France has gor yet to learn that the Marshal is true to the motto of his far from uncomfortable, and Madame La Marechale's influence is likely to be used in favor of keeping things

is interpreted as affirming the government's intention to dissolve the Chamber. A violent article in Le Pays, openly recommending a coup d'état under certain circumstances, causes much

as they are. An article in the semi-official Moniteur

comment CUTTING OFF READS. piaces for their supporters, and they could not act more thoroughly if they had had some years' experience in running an American custom house. administrative appointments and six dismissals are gazetted.

A conspicuous note in the Moniteer announces that on the 16th the government will meet, an interpellation on President MacMahon's Mossage, and after a vote will call on the House to discuss budget. If the House refuses the government will apply to the Senate for permission to dissolve the

TILLIPET IN ARMA Little Belgium is beginning to be affected by the war take a share in the melie. In spite of their peaceful and industrious pursuits, the souls of the Bel gian braves sigh for the excitement of battle, The King of the Belgians held a reception in Liege to-day. He told the delegates of the corporation that the situation in Europe was grave, and that the government would have to ask for subsidies for the army. This is one of the advantages of having a king. He is always in search of subsidies and very anxious to have an army ready to kill some one, but he usually keeps at a very sale distance while the killing

Advices from Cairo state the King of Abyssinia accepted the conditions proposed by Gordon Pachs, and that peace has been concluded between Egypt and Abyssinia. If this news turns out to be true it will deprive the Khedive of all excuse for retusing to aid the Sultan in the war against Russia.

MOTLEY'S BURIAL John Lothrop Motley will be buried at Kensul Green at eleven o'clock this morning.

THE AMERICAN PLAG.
The American corvette Ranger arrived at Malta on Saturday and leaves Thursday for Penang. LIBERTA

Anthony Gardner has been elected President of MAMMAS, IF YOUR LITTLE ONES CONTRACT hin diseases at school apply GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYR, black or brown, 50c.

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